


THE
URBAN DISTRICT
OF
PENRITH.

SANITARY REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1925.

R. SCOTT, LIMITED, Printers, "Observer" Office, Penrith.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29985390>

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

URBAN DISTRICT OF PENRITH

for the year 1925.

FRANCIS HASWELL, C.I.E., M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

National and Social Conditions

OF

Penrith Urban District.

Area, 7,856 Acres.

Population: Census, 1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,336.
„ 1925, estimated by Registrar General	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,262.

Physical and General Character of Area.—The District is situated chiefly in a small valley, which connects the larger valleys of the Eamont and Petteril and through which a stream, partly artificial, finds its course, connecting the two valleys. A large amount of agricultural land exists in the area and a portion consists of forest land; the town constitutes the remainder.

The whole District is on the Permian sandstone, which absorbs moisture readily, but beds of boulder clay in places make these parts very damp.

The ground is much broken up by hill and dale, Penrith Beacon on the East side being 937 feet above sea level, and the lowest point being about 400 feet at the river Eamont.

The Town of Penrith is towards the South side of the irregular parallelogram of the District and situated in the valley and on the slopes of Penrith Beacon, between the heights of 450 and 700 feet. There are also in the District two hamlets—Carleton Village and part of Eamont Bridge—besides the usual scattered farm houses and cottages.

Number of Inhabited Houses (1921), 2,162.

Number of Families or separate Occupiers (1921), 2,196.

Rateable Value, £48,861 (G.D.R. Assessable Value).

Sum representing a penny rate, £191.

Social Conditions.—The Town is almost entirely residential, and owes its position chiefly to the fact of its being a market town and a railway

centre. The industries which exist are a brewery, a farmers' auction mart, and an increasing number of places due to motor traffic. The amount of unemployment existing is about the same as occurs in any country town of the same character. The total number of persons in receipt of out-door relief at the end of the year was 55, and this number is not nearly so high as formerly, chiefly due to other forms of relief in the shape of pensions. There are no forms of illness due to employment or surroundings, nor has there been any special disease which requires remarks.

Vital Statistics.—The important point of these figures during the year is that the Death-rate has been larger than the Birth-rate; the Death-rate in itself has frequently been higher, but the Birth-rate is abnormally low, and such an event leads to a smaller population in the town. This, however, does not lead one to think that all the new houses are unnecessary, as overcrowding was a prominent feature in some places and should soon become less.

The number of Births has been only 142, giving a Birth-rate of 17·18; compare this with the year 1893, when the number of Births was 281, and the rate 31·43. Whether this is satisfactory or not is left to others to decide, but it is certainly not natural.

The number of Illegitimate Births is lower, there being only eight, and the rate per 1,000 births is thus 56·33, but this is only to be expected.

The total number of Deaths in the area has been 143, of which 15 belong to other places, also 20 Deaths of Residents occurred outside, and the number belonging to the District is thus 148, giving a Death-rate of 17·91. During past years the figure has been both higher and lower, but the figure for 1921, viz., 13·78, is surely that to inspire for in the future.

The Deaths in early life have been small, only seven infants, three deaths between the ages of 1 and 2 years, four between 2 and 5 years, two between 5 and 15, three between 15 and 25, eight between 25 and 45, then the number increases to 36 between 45 and 65, and 85 over 65 years.

The principal diseases in the period between 45 and 65 years were Cancer (8), Heart Disease (6), Pneumonia (3), and Influenza (2).

The Infantile Mortality is still in a satisfactory condition, since the total number of infants who have died during the year is only seven; the Infantile Death-rate is thus 49·29, which may be compared with the figure of 81 for the Urban Districts of the County last year. This is largely due to the efficiency of the Health Visitor.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

HOSPITALS.

(1) **Tuberculosis.**—This is managed entirely by the County Council.

(2) **Maternity.**—It was suggested that a Home in this area would be of advantage, but no encouragement was received from the Ministry of Health, and it is not probable that anything further will be done.

(3) **Children** can be taken to the Cottage Hospital, if their medical attendant thinks desirable.

(4) **Fever Hospital.**—This is managed by a Joint Committee of the Urban and Rural District Councils, and contains 22 beds, arranged so that three separate diseases can be treated at one time. It is about a mile from the centre of the town, and has, in addition to the wards, an administrative block, a steam disinfecter, a laundry, and a mortuary. There are large open grounds round it, which contribute greatly to the health of the patients, and bathrooms are about to be built as a matter of necessity.

(5) **Smallpox.**—Many years ago a temporary building was put up in consequence of an epidemic of this disease, and it has lasted well and could

be used quite efficiently should occasion arise. It contains eight beds in two wards, and would be quickly available.

(6) **The Cottage Hospital** contains twelve beds, and is managed by a special Committee, and any cases which their rules allow are admitted. Also, this District has the right to a certain number of beds in the Cumberland Infirmary at Carlisle.

Ambulance Facilities.—There is one Motor Ambulance in the District which is used for all cases, and quite efficiently. A member of the Men's Red Cross is generally available to go with it, and it frequently goes long distances with patients, such as to the Infirmary at Carlisle.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.—There is one Clinic in the Town, which is managed entirely by the County Council.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.—There are only two officials, part of whose salary is paid by Exchequer grants, viz., the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector. Neither of these is a full-time official, as the Medical Officer also acts in the same manner for the Penrith Rural District, and the Sanitary Inspector is also Surveyor for the Urban Council.

A Veterinary Surgeon has also been engaged to act as part-time Inspector of Food, with regard to the new Regulations, 1924.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a) General.—A District Nurse has been provided for the Parish for many years, and is under a Committee of the Cottage Hospital.

(b) Infectious Disease.—No arrangement has been made, but there is no doubt the Urban Council would obtain the services of a Trained Nurse should the circumstances require it.

Midwives.—One Midwife was employed by the Urban District Council until the autumn of 1924, when she began practice for herself in the town. The Council engaged another Midwife, who left in the autumn of 1925 to be married, and another has not been appointed.

Chemical Work.—Nothing has been done in this way, as it has not appeared necessary.

Legislation in Force.

Penrith Urban District Council Act, 1907.

Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1890. Adopted 7th April, 1891.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Parts II., III. and V. Adopted 7th April, 1891.

Private Street Works Act, 1892. Adopted 12th May, 1902.

Order of Ministry of Health declaring Sec. 50 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1901, to be in force. Adopted 11th April, 1921.

Bye-Laws with respect to Nuisances, Common Lodging Houses, Slaughter Houses, Cleasing, &c. Allowed by Local Government Board, 5th April, 1893.

Regulations under Dairies, &c., Order of 1885. Adopted 1st March, 1889.

Bye-Laws preventing Waste, or Contamination of Water of Council. Allowed by Local Government Board, 21st July, 1911.

Bye-Laws re New Streets and Buildings. Allowed by Local Government Board, 5th June, 1914.

WATER.

The supply for the town of Penrith is from Lake Hayeswater, which is at a height of 1,383 feet and above all domestic dwellings. It has not yet been extended over the outlying parts of this district which are Rural and consist of farms; these have supplies from their own wells, and will not be more than 250 persons. The town supply is excellent and constant, being brought in a eight inch main to the side of Penrith Beacon by

gravitation, where it was stored in two reservoirs, constituting a 24-hours supply; but the length of the main and the large amount sold to the Railway Company made it necessary to have another covered Reservoir, which was completed this year and contains a million gallons. Most of the houses have their own supply, but in some cases where the old houses are cramped in yards, the only supply is a standpipe for several houses. The water has no plumbo-solvent action, but lately the *Leptothrix* growth has begun to obstruct the pipes and necessitated arrangements being made for the treatment of the water by filtration. As the delivery of the water in Penrith is consequently less, a tunnel of 450 yards is being made through Boredale Hause to lower the main at its highest point en route.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The River Eamont is the chief stream adjoining this area, and that it is not greatly contaminated by sewage is shown by its excellence for trout fishing. Through Penrith a small stream called Thacka Beck runs; into this a large amount of sewage was deposited; much was removed into the sewer; but as it gradually became covered through the town, it was increasingly difficult to find places where old drains existed; still, I think we have managed to get it about right, and I do not know of any existing drains into it, which could be removed and connected with the sewer.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

In 1907 an excellent sewer was made and all the branches in the town relaid where stone drains were found or defective pipe lines detected. The main sewer was then extended over the River Eamont to a Sewage Farm, about two miles from Penrith, which is satisfactorily administered. This could not be improved in any way.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

In all the area where the water supply and sewer is operative, there are water closets, except in a few cases; in these the matter has been considered by the Council as to whether orders should be given for their conversion to W.C.'s, and during the last five years twelve have been so converted. The result is that now there are sixteen privies and four earth closets, and 2,100 houses have W.C.'s. In the Rural area there are 60 houses, all of which have privies.

SCAVENGING.

The scavenging of the town and refuse removal has been going on by the present system for a long period, and does not require any alteration. All the rubbish and ashes are collected weekly from ashbins at the houses and removed to a rubbish heap in an old quarry about a mile from the town. The moveable ashbins in the majority of cases are not satisfactory, as they frequently are wooden boxes, filled too full, without covers and often with rotten bottoms. Even the tins seldom have covers. What is required is tins with covers of not too large a size, and the Council's employees should be told to handle the tins with rather more care. Except in a few isolated places in the town there are no middensteads, except at stables, but ashpits to the number of sixteen do exist along with the privies previously mentioned. These are continually looked after and emptied, so that nuisances do not occur.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The Sanitary Inspector's Report is given herewith, and to fit in with the detail asked for the following is given:

- (a) Number of Inspections made, 675. Nature of same. See Report.
- (b) Number of Notices served during the year: (1) Statutory, 2; (2) Informal, 388.
- (c) The result of such Notices is seen in the Report.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

This is not a manufacturing town, and smoke nuisance does not exist; when domestic chimneys are allowed to get on fire, the matter is noted, and on a second occurrence the tenant is warned.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS.

The only place in this area is a Lodging House; this is inspected periodically; it is not ideal, and the time will no doubt come when it is advisable to have it completely re-organised; a large number of rooms are too dark and low ceilinged, and the light is obtained from a narrow street, and there is no satisfactory washing place.

SCHOOLS.

All the Schools in the area have a satisfactory water supply and sanitary arrangements. The County Council has a periodic inspection of the children, and the outbreak of infectious diseases leads to frequent examinations by this Authority, and also disinfection of Class Rooms.

HOUSING.

During the last five years, which is practically the period since the war, the alteration in this area has been considerable, for the Castle area of new houses and the adjoining Park have both come into existence since that time, and the houses on the Greystoke road are nearly completed.

It was decided in 1919 that 111 new houses were needed to deal with the situation caused by the advance of ideas of necessary accommodation and the cessation of building caused by the war. The question of houses unfit for human habitation was the first necessity for new buildings, then following closely was overcrowding. With regard to the former, Rowcliffe Lane was the first consideration, for here the houses were all of mediæval type, with small low ceilinged rooms and little light; the street was narrow, and one side consisted of the backs of more modern houses of much greater height. Except three, these may be said now to be uninhabited, and only used as stores or workshops, and it is hoped that, when sufficient new houses are in existence, the present tenants will be able to find other accommodation at a reasonable rent.

Up to the present time 110 houses have been built by the Urban Council in the Castle area, and all are now occupied; 30 are nearly complete on the Greystoke road, and it is probable that more may be erected. In all 122 new houses erected by the Council are now occupied, and 22 have been made privately.

It is rather remarkable that there should be so many applications from Residents for houses, when the population taken at the Census showed a diminution of 637 in ten years, and unless the Census is quite erroneous, the number of inhabitants per house must be much smaller than it was before the war. But the great advantage of the new housing arrangements is that the people live in more open conditions, with plenty of fresh air and light; the average number of deaths per year for the five years before 1914 was 132·6, and for the last five years it is 127·6, so that the results are satisfactory. No doubt there are still cases of overcrowding, and in some of the yards houses unfit for accommodation, but until a satisfactory house can be shown to be vacant, it is quite impossible to suggest other accommodation. In course of time it is hoped that the position may be better, and the Council at present veto the consideration of tenants from outside areas. The general standard of houses is good, and defects are usually readily repaired; these will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's report.

Back to back houses are few, which have been built as such, but many in yards have the same conditions, being made in mediæval times and squeezed

in under conditions of defence; thus a whole yard has one water tap, a very limited scullery per house and perhaps none, cramped twisting stairs, no possibility of a bath room, and often deficient light, seldom one water closet per house, and in a case recently found 21 persons to one closet; these conjoint arrangements frequently lead to friction among the occupants of a yard.

The ordinary provisions of the Public Health Acts along with common sense is found quite sufficient for this district, and more Byelaws are not necessary. The Housing Statistics for the year will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's reports.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) **Milk Supply.**—In this area the milk all comes from adjacent farms, and is distributed either by the farmers themselves or by persons who have dairies in the town. There are twenty Milk Sellers in the town, and their premises are frequently inspected when they exist in this area; five of them are in other districts. It is seldom they are found unsatisfactory, and only in one case has there been any doubt as to the continuance of his licence; this was owing to his removal from his original dairy and using several unsatisfactory places for washing and keeping his cans; now a satisfactory place has been obtained, although at such a distance that it requires repeated inspection to see that he always uses it. It is seldom that any complaints occur, but samples of the milk are periodically taken and sent to the County Analyst for examination for Tubercle Bacilli. There is only one person, who sells milk in this area, who is Registered under the Dairies and Milk Amendment Act, 1922, and his dairy is in Westmorland; all the others declined to consider the question.

(b) **Meat.**—All the beasts slaughtered in the town are now inspected by a veterinary surgeon appointed under the new regulations, and during the year he gives the following results: Total visits 442. Carcases condemned, Beef 22, Sheep 43, Pigs 5, Portions of Carcases and Offal 494. This arrangement, which is conducted with the co-operation of the butchers, should lead to a greater certainty in the satisfactory condition of all meat sold.

Under the Regulations, all shops are periodically inspected with regard to cleanliness and storage of meat, and it is seldom that any is exposed for sale on stalls in the market. When any meat is condemned it is sent immediately to a knacker's yard, a mile and a half from the town, and is there boiled down for fat.

In past years there were several small private slaughter-houses in the town used by different butchers; these were not too sanitary and difficult of inspection at proper times; hence the Council has gradually closed them, and all have been transferred to a large slaughter house at the Auction Mart with several compartments. There is also a farm on the outskirts of the district which has a slaughter-house, from which a large number of carcases are sent to Lancashire. There is no public slaughter-house, and the figures asked for are as follows:

Private Slaughter-houses in 1920. in Jan., 1925. in Dec., 1925.

Registered	.....	9	...	6	...	6
Licensed	.....	3	...	2	...	2

(c) **Other Foods.**—The twelve Bakehouses in the District are frequently inspected; six of these were quite satisfactory on all occasions. With regard to the remainder the following defects have been found and all were remedied when pointed out:

(1) Structural:

Defective drainage	...	...	...	...	...	2
Leakage of water mains causing a nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	1
Insanitary condition of floor	...	...	...	...	...	1

(2) Uncleanliness 6

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Since the year 1920 there has not been a marked epidemic of any infectious disease until November, 1925, when Scarlatina began to be prevalent, and cannot yet (February, 1926) be considered as finished.

Diphtheria is decidedly less, and Antitoxin is always used and as early as possible; free supplies are given at the discretion of the Urban Council.

Enteric Fever has not been epidemic, and only two cases have occurred in five years.

Smallpox has not occurred at all.

Puerperal Fever has been notified six times, and rather on the increase lately.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum is very rare, and the results have always been satisfactory.

Erysipelas occurs to a small extent, but it does not appear to be of any use to still have it as a notifiable disease.

Encephalitis Lethargica has only been notified once in the last five years, in the case of a child who did not recover.

Pneumonia of course occurs as usual, not epidemic, except in the case of a complication of measles, which has caused several deaths. The Council has arranged for special cases to be isolated, if necessary, at the commencement of an epidemic, so as to prevent such complications.

No cases of Malaria, Dystentry, or Trench Fever have been notified.

A few "return" cases of Scarlatina have occurred. One was due to a return of nasal discharge, and in two cases occurring about the same time the efficiency of the Disinfector was doubted, and proved to be satisfactory by a Bacteria test; consequently it was believed to be caused by insufficient disinfection of clothes in the patient's home.

The necessity for examination of Pathological or Bacteriological specimens, beyond what is stated previously, has not occurred, but these matters would be carried out if necessary.

The Schick and Dick tests have not been applied in any way, nor has the consent of parents been asked; but I am sure they would largely object, and probably little advantage would thus be obtained.

As there has been no Smallpox in this District, no vaccinations have been asked for under the Smallpox Prevention Regulations of 1917, and the number of "conscientious objectors" is large. As a consequence the number of unvaccinated persons is very numerous, and the arrival of Smallpox is only being waited for to see how far the conscientious objection carries.

The notification of Infectious Disease from Schools is efficiently carried out and is very useful, since cases of Scarlatina are discovered who are carrying infection and have not been attended by a medical man.

Influenza has been the cause of 19 deaths in the last five years, usually due to the complication of Pneumonia.

The cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons is, of course, carried out at the Workhouse among the casuals there, but it is seldom done or asked for elsewhere; but it can be done if desired.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1925.

The following is the tabulated list :—

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to the Hospital.	Deaths.
Smallpox	Nil	...	...
Scarlatina	51	44	Nil
Diphtheria	1	Nil	Nil
Enteric Fever	Nil	...	...
Puerperal Fever	2	Nil	Nil
Pneumonia	15	Nil	7
Erysipelas	3	Nil	Nil

Scarlatina.—It was a matter for congratulation in the autumn that the disease, although somewhat prevalent in the Rural District, had not affected the Urban, but in October six cases occurred, then in November 21, and finally in December 16, and it is not yet finished. There have not been so many since 1901, when there was an epidemic of 165 cases. In the beginning of the year there were cases imported from Edenhall and Workington, but the epidemic began with a child who had been staying in Carlisle, and another man, who had been living in Sheffield, came home ill. From that time cases increased with unusual rapidity, all mild cases, and, no doubt, the very mildness of the disease was the cause of the epidemic, and some cases occurred who took no precautions and mixed with other people while infectious. The children at schools have been frequently examined, but no source of infection was found, and several of the patients were beyond school age. All except seven of the patients were removed to Hospital and did well, with few complications: but the numbers at one time, viz., 28, necessitated the use of the Carlisle Road Hospital.

Diphtheria.—Only one case was notified, and that not of any severity.

Puerperal Fever.—Two cases were notified within a fortnight of each other, but fortunately both recovered.

Pneumonia.—These occurred chiefly in the month of March, and the Mortality has been greater than usual, the deaths being seven, some being Broncho-Pneumonia as a complication of Measles.

Erysipelas was the cause of three notifications.

The age of occurrence is as follows:—

	Under one year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 upwards.
Scarlatina	1	4	5	14	15	6	5	1	..	..
Diphtheria	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...
Pneumonia	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	2	2
Erysipelas	2	1	...

Measles and Whooping Cough, although not notified, have also been very prevalent, 85 children of school age having had the former and 24 the latter. One School was closed on account of Measles.

TUBERCULOSIS.

AGE.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
5	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..
15	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..
20	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...
25	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...
35	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
45	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	..
55	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
65†	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	6	11	1	1	2	3	2	1

The Statement of the total number of cases of this Disease at present in the District is as follows:

Cases at the beginning of the year 1925	...	51
Notified during the year	... ..	19
		<hr/> 70
Deaths	... ..	8
Left the District	... ..	5
Now well	... ..	13
Remaining	... ..	44
		<hr/> 70

The Orders under Articles of the Prevention of Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925, would be enforced if the circumstances occurred, but nothing so far has been necessary.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

During the first three-quarters of the year there were 106 Births, of which seven were notified by a medical man and the remainder by a midwife. In July a new arrangement was made by order, whereby it had to be stated on the notification whether a medical man was present at the birth; of the 37 occurring in this period, in seven cases a medical man was present. Of the total births, six were stillborn, and no mothers died. The Infantile Mortality has been previously given.

The Health Visitor's Report for the three-quarters is as follows:—

Infants.

Number of First Visits to Children under one year	...	95
Number of Re-visits	... ..	1,218
Cases in which Medical Advice advised	... ..	5
" " " obtained	... ..	3
Deaths	... ..	4
Left the District	... ..	10

Between the ages of 1 and 5 years.

Number of First Visits	... ..	114
Number of Re-visits	... ..	1,465
Cases in which Medical Advice advised	... ..	9
" " " obtained	... ..	5
Deaths	... ..	6
Left the District	... ..	10

The Clinic was not largely attended, and the Health Visitor could not give a reason, but the Maternity Committee held a meeting to consider the transfer of the work to the County Council, of which the Medical Officer had no notice and he consequently resigned.

TABULAR SUMMARY OF WORK OF SANITARY DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1925.

Closet Accommodation in Urban District.

No. of Closets yet to be converted to water carriage system:

Pail Closets	... ..	4
Privies	... ..	16
Total number of Water Closets repaired	... ..	116
Total number of Water Closets provided (including renewals)	... ..	67
Orders for Sanitary Amendments of Houses and Premises	... ..	390
Houses, Premises, &c., cleansed, repaired, or whitewashed	... ..	24
House Drains repaired, cleaned, and trapped	... ..	147
Defective Water Supplies remedied	... ..	25

Bakehouses.

Number of Bakehouses on Register	12
Number of Notices served for structural defects	10
Number of structural defects remedied	10

All the Bakehouses on the Register have been frequently inspected.

All Premises used for the preparation and sale of Meat, Fish, Fruit, Ice Cream, &c., have been under close supervision.

Number of Orders issued for structural defects and want of cleanliness	35
--	----

In three cases unsound food has been condemned and destroyed.

Slaughter Houses.

Number of Slaughter Houses registered prior to 1890	6
Number of Slaughter Houses licensed since 1890	2
Number of inspections of Slaughter Houses for structural defects or want of cleanliness	25
Number of Notices issued with regard to structural defects, lime-washing, and uncleanness	2

Disinfection.

After all cases of Infectious Disease, an inspection of the premises affected has been made, and the whole of the infected premises, including bedding, &c., have been disinfected.

Number of Houses disinfected during the year	48
Number of Public Buildings, Schools, &c., disinfected during the year	11

Dairies and Cowsheds and Milkshops.

Number of Cowkeepers, Dairymen, and Wholesale Purveyors of Milk on Register	5
Number of Retail Purveyors of Milk on Register	23

All the above premises have been frequently inspected

Number of Notices served with regard to structural defects, lime-washing, and want of cleanliness	5
--	---

Housing.

Number of Houses erected during the year:—

Total	48
As part of the Housing Scheme	40

Unfit Dwelling Houses.

(1) Total number of Houses inspected for Housing Defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	182
(2) Number of Dwelling Houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations	140
(3) Total number of Dwelling Houses in District found previously to be in a state so dangerous and injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	35
(4) Additional number of Dwelling Houses found during the year to be in a state so dangerous and injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	7
(5) Number of Dwelling Houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	173

Remedy of Defects Without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective Dwelling Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... 149

Action under Statutory Powers.

A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of Housing Act, 1925.

- (1) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs ... 10
- (2) Number of Dwelling Houses which were rendered fit:—
 - (a) By Owners ... 7
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ... None
- (3) Numbers of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declaration by Owners of intention to close ... 5

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- (1) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... None
- (2) Number of Dwelling Houses in which defects were remedied:—
 - (a) By Owners ... None
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ... None

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

- (1) Number of representations made with a view to making of Closing Orders ... None
- (2) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... None
- (3) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the Dwelling Houses having been rendered fit. None
- (4) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... None
- (5) Number of Dwelling Houses demolished:—
 - (a) In pursuance of Demolition Orders ... None
 - (b) Converted into Business or other Premises by arrangement with Owners ... 4

THOS. H. LONGSTAFF, Cert. R. San. I.,
Sanitary Inspector.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces, including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		Prosecutions.
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ..	91	6	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	138	10	...
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	14	3	...
	143	19	...

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.	
	Found.	Remedied.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—		
Want of cleanliness	10	10
Want of ventilation	1	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...
Want of drainage of floors	2	2
Other nuisances	4	4
Sanitary Accommodation :—		
Insufficient ... ..	...	...
Unsuitable or defective ... ..	...	...
Not separate for sexes	1	1
Total	18	17

(Signature),

FRANCIS HASWELL,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Date, 18th MARCH, 1926.

